

in

Inaugural Essay,  
on the Dated March 7. 1829  
Varoloid Epidemic  
which prevailed at Wilmington, Delaware, in the years 1827 & 1828.

For  
The Degree of Doctor of Medicine,  
in  
The University of Pennsylvania.

By  
Henry Gibbons  
of Delaware.

26/10/19

Report  
Standard  
and methods  
value in  
Before  
Telephone  
in the  
time  
less  
descriptions  
general  
file at  
first time

The imperfect state of our knowledge, in  
regard to the influence of Climate upon Epidemic diseases,  
renders an account of the weather, during its prevalence,  
an important fact of the history of an Epidemic. Of course  
value is a sketch of the preceding and coexisting complaints.  
Before entering on the subject proper to my Spy, I will  
therefore briefer some allusions upon these circumstances.

The period of time from 1823 to 1827, was marked  
in the northern part of Delaware, by a smaller quantity of rain  
than common, especially in the summer months; and by a  
succession, with few exceptions, of mild, dry winters. It is the  
general opinion among the older inhabitants, that less rain  
fell at Wilmington, during that time, than in any other seven  
years within their recollection. Springs and wells gave out

in the  
to fail.  
tent, an  
in high  
more a  
few our  
general,  
- on of  
in the  
there was  
weight th  
for the  
approach  
through  
was the  
widely per  
bordered  
for a time  
lively bee

in the latter part of the period, that had never been known to fail. In 1824, '25, and '26, the Epidemic bilious remittent, and intermittent Fever, was most rife, and prevailed in high, as well as in low, situations. The year 1827 was more healthy than usual, particularly in the fall, when few cases of autumnal fever occurred. Variola, the general precursor of Varioloid, did not make its appearance, or, if at all, not until that disease had become Epidemic, in the winter of 1827, '28. In the course of this winter, there was nothing remarkable in the concomitant diseases, except that almost every case was attended by eruptions of the skin; - a fact, still more strikingly observed, on the approach of Spring, during the prevalence of Rubeda. Throughout the summer of 1828, the Elementary canal was the chief seat of disease, Diarrhoea and Cirolea being widely prevalent. Towards the end of the 6th month, when Varioloid was most extensive, Dysentery was not uncommon for a time, but soon disappeared: - a disease that had hardly been observed at Weymouth, for a number of years.

In the  
accident

now of  
act again  
weather  
attitudes  
close of  
afford  
much o  
that the  
the Me  
other as  
chiefly  
in whic  
its place

Following  
December

In the Fall ensuing, the Autumnal Fever made its accustomed visitation.

The extension of the Yellow Epidemic, in the summer of 1828, (after it had once subsided) in a degree equaling, if not exceeding, the previous winter; and the extreme heat of the weather, at the same time, - are circumstances worthy of attention. The disease was most predominant, about the close of the 6th, and the beginning of the 7th month. By referring to the Meteorological Journal for these months, (which I have thought proper to give complete, it will be seen that the weather at this time was expecially warm. [Indeed, the Mean Temperature of the former, was higher than of any other month in the year]) My remarks on the Epidemic, are chiefly from observations during the summer campaign, in which it was not observed to differ in any respect, from its previous accasions.

The mean monthly temperature given in the following table, is calculated from the observations of the Thermometer, daily; one, about sea-side, the other at the

warmly  
three day  
by accou  
2.5 to 2.8  
and also  
In the sec  
importan

warmest part of the day. I have divided the winds into three classes, - the first of which from N. and N.W. is generally accompanied by dry and cool weather; - the second, from N.E. to S.E. mostly damp; - and the third, from S. to N., warm, and also frequently attended by rain, especially in Winter. In the Second Table, where there have occurred rains of importance, the quantity is specified.

months  
1 29  
2 35  
3 44  
4 58  
5 60  
6 67  
7 72  
8 73  
9 64  
10 76  
11 47  
12 34

months  
1 34  
2 34½  
3 42½  
4 48  
5 52  
6 72½  
7 72½  
8 76  
9 66½  
10 72  
11 44  
12 38½

100

1827

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	49	0	104	107	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	22	0	47	47	0	0	57	57	57	57	57	57
3	44	29	62	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
4	22	0	43	43	0	0	43	43	43	43	43	43
5	40	12	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	26	60	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	13	26	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

53 57 56 111 114 164 20 1466

1828

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	36	0	27	3	17	9	0	0	0	23	0	0
2	24	0	26	3	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	0	0	10	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	23	63	26	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
5	0	0	23	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	22	61	12	7	7	7	7	20	0	0
7	0	0	17	42	5	0	0	0	0	23	0	0
8	0	0	16	42	5	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
9	0	0	16	26	2	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
10	0	0	17	21	7	7	7	7	7	23	0	0
11	0	0	21	33	11	7	7	7	7	17	17	17
12	0	0	17	32	7	3	19	19	22	0	0	0

52 57 2 108 57 128 222 1466



## All winds

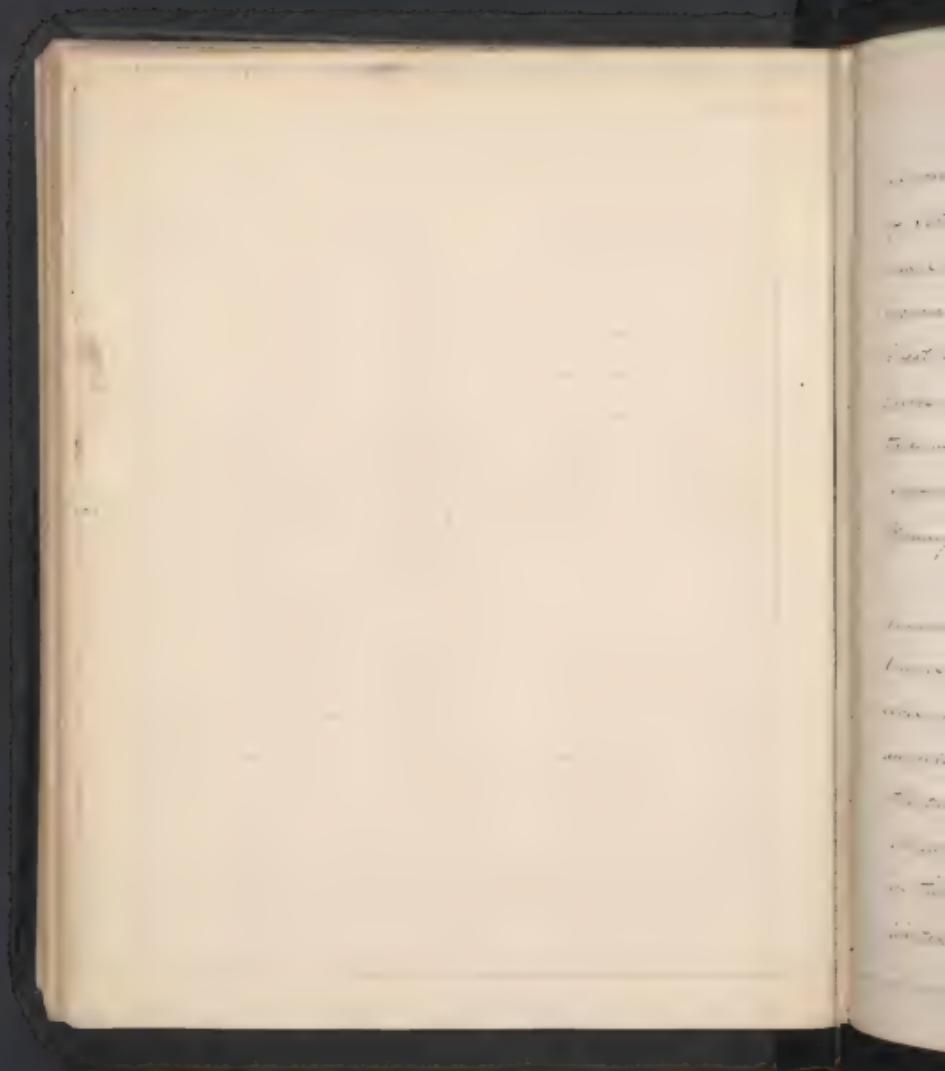
## Wind direction

1	W.	4 W. clear
2	W.	2 W. de.
3	E.	2 E. de.
4	S.	2 W. 2 S. 2 S. 2 S.
5	S.	2 W. clear
6	S.	2 W. de.
7	S.	2 W. de.
8	S.	W. de.
9	S.	2 W. clear
10	S.	2 W. clear
11	S.	2 W. clear
12	S.	2 W. clear
13	S.	2 W. clear
14	S.	2 W. clear
15	S.	2 W. de.
16	S.	2 W. clear
17	S.	W. clear
18	S.	W. de. rain 20 min.
19	S.	2 W. de.
20	S.	2 W. de.
21	S.	4 E. de.
22	S.	4 E. de.
23	S.	2 W. de.
24	S.	W. de.
25	S.	2 W. de. rain 20 min.
26	S.	2 W. clear
27	S.	2 W. de.
28	S.	2 W. clear
29	S.	2 W. de. rain 20 min.
30	S.	2 W. clear 20 min.
31		

## All winds

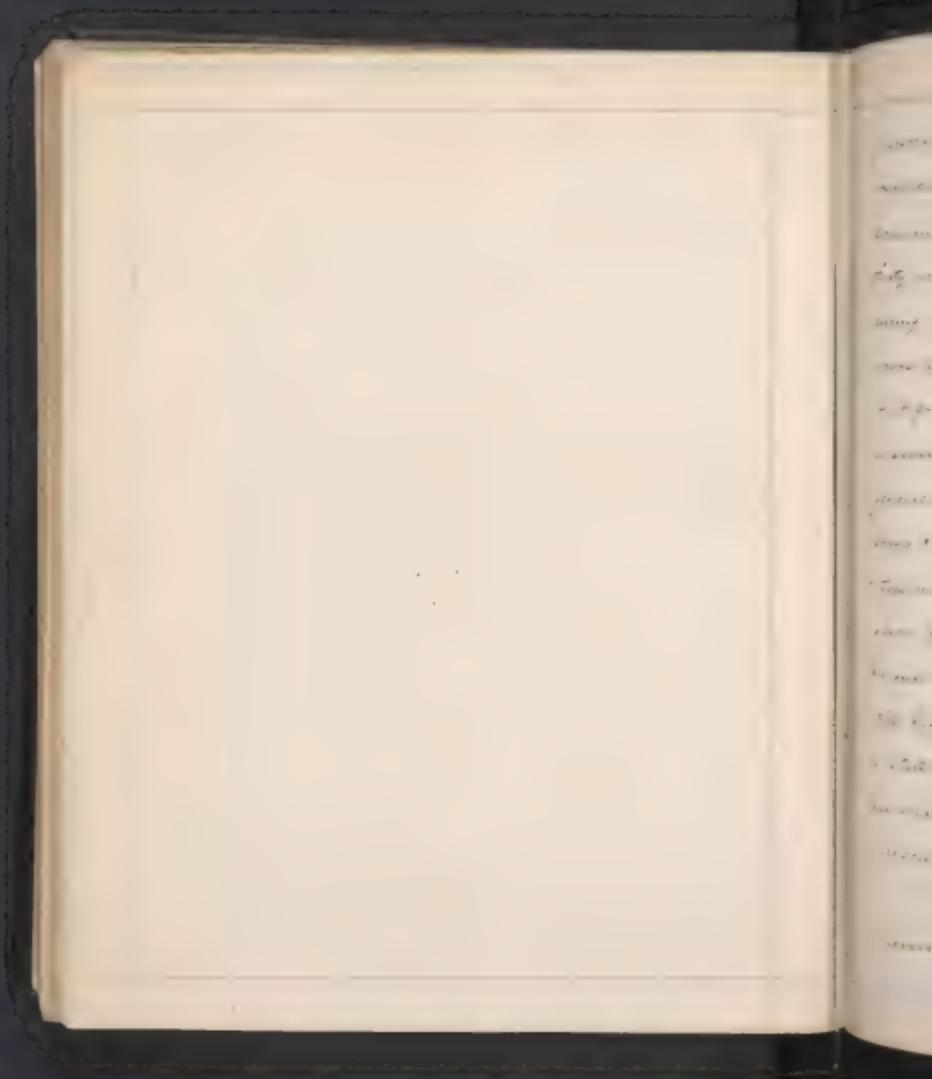
## Wind direction

1	W.	2 W. 2 W. 2 W. 2 W.
2	W.	2 W. clear
3	E.	2 E. de.
4	S.	2 W. de.
5	S.	2 W. clear
6	S.	2 W. clear
7	S.	2 W. clear
8	S.	2 W. clear
9	S.	2 W. clear
10	S.	2 W. clear
11	S.	2 W. clear
12	S.	2 W. clear
13	S.	2 W. clear
14	S.	2 W. clear
15	S.	2 W. clear
16	S.	2 W. clear
17	S.	2 W. clear
18	S.	2 W. clear
19	S.	2 W. clear
20	S.	2 W. clear
21	S.	2 W. clear
22	S.	2 W. clear
23	S.	2 W. clear
24	S.	2 W. clear
25	S.	2 W. clear
26	S.	2 W. clear
27	S.	2 W. clear
28	S.	2 W. clear
29	S.	2 W. clear
30	S.	2 W. clear
31		



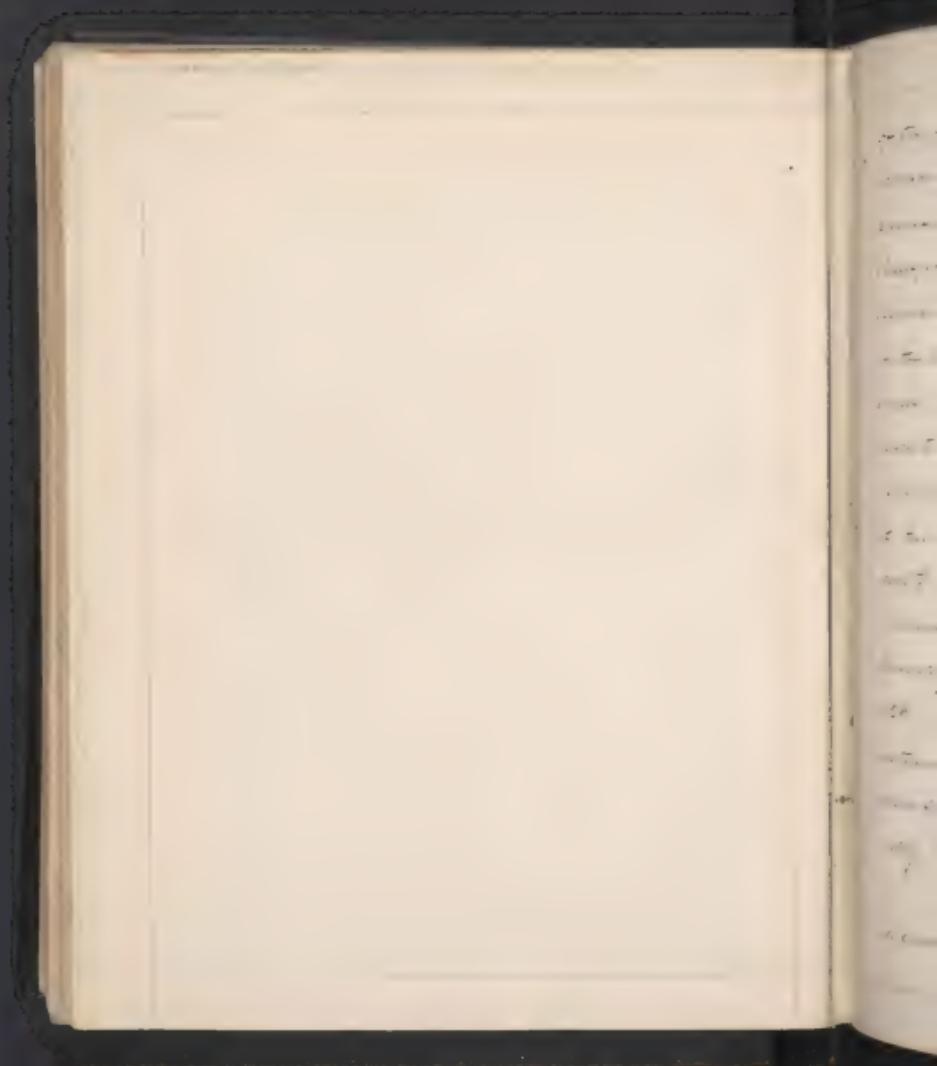
and very little violence - the roads were not good and continued interminable snow covered roads and paths to Boston in the summer - & the boats were scarce and Boston water towards the end of the year - it became evident to Linthrops and all others that the Great Britain and Boston steamers in running north & south. In the year succeeding 1857 went for the first time in the country as conductor on the steamer of New England and accompanied at Boston, Philadelph, Wilmington and other places.

At return from the conductorship of the steamer, Linthrops in the winter of 1857-58 obtained charge of managing the insurance in Philadelph, Thomas H. Clark of 1858, residence here Boston went to communicate with the incorporated inhabitants of the town and vicinity. From this time was nearly completed several contributions of small sum received at about the same time it made out in the Poor house adjacent to the town hall it was upon Linthrops to collect and attached now but uncollected



common. With these few cases the disease subsided, not to reappear for years; and, notwithstanding the free and easy communications with the infected city, distinct cases there  
that made not a single case of similar disease occurred  
during this period, in a population of 4000 souls. At first  
none a similar circumstance was noticed in the winter  
of 1818-19, when the small pox did not spread and was fatal  
in several instances, notwithstanding not much less  
general vaccination. In 1819-20, however, not in the  
same city and intended to become general <sup>and</sup> but vaccina-  
tion was again resorted to with the following result.  
Since both of these extreme abberations, we have no  
doubt of the protecting virtue of vaccination against the  
small pox; and, as it is the disease unconnected with  
a state of extreme misery favorable to the infections or whatever  
enabled it at latter times to transmigrate so  
迅速ly abroad.

In this case of *In vitro* *plenum* *Minimato*,  
responsible to the general prevalence was as the latter not



to the little water left I caught a lot of small  
fish and we are now anxious to dry out and go to Washington  
Sunday. Being uninterested now and the day is the same  
there is a time now - the water has been down  
and a few more days of dry weather the water will be  
at the level of the ground and we are anxious to move. Considering  
we have the necessary tools to move and are  
able to travel to another residence. In the mean  
time we have been here and working on the house and  
it has been a hard week. We have been at work in the little  
house to get it cleaned up and get it ready,  
and to some extent, but unfortunately economy  
dictating a down grade to the summer house of  
1820. I am not agreed to this position & I do not  
intend to let this go so when I have time which  
now is numerous I do not mind working on it again  
after the house is done.

The time of the election, and attending functions  
did not opportunity fully come and it was observed in



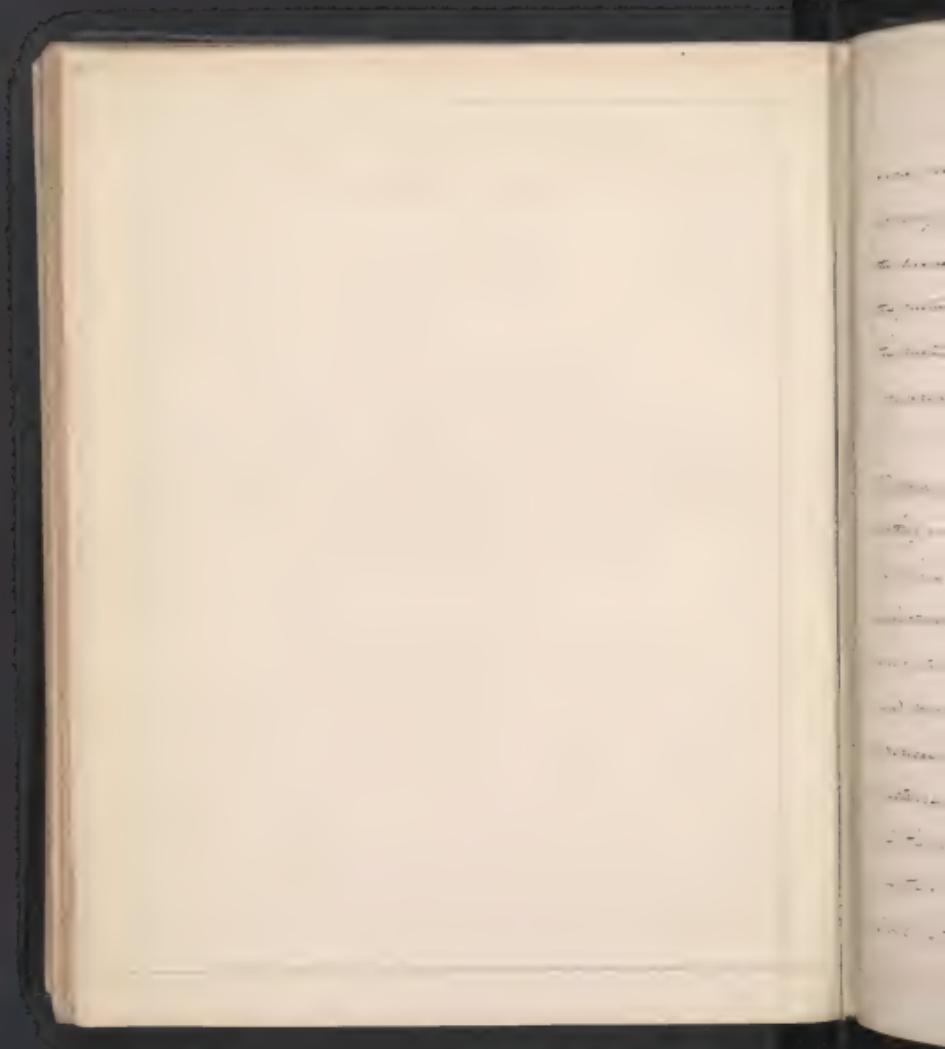
Philadelphia, to an audience of 1000 in the hall of the Anti-Slavery Society, on the 10th instant.

Mr. T. H. Hopper, author of "A Short Account of the Moral Code of Antislavery," was invited to speak at the meeting, and it was his privilege to open the proceedings. He said that he was invited to speak by the Society of Friends in this case, because "Friends have a special responsibility in the matter of constitutions; and as it is the duty of Friends to speak out freely, they would be well advised to do so."

Friend Hopper said he was unaccustomed to speak in public meetings, & was very ill at ease indeed, when addressing the audience of interested men. By the way, he said, the treatment of the slaves in the Southern states has been very bad, and the slaves have been compelled to live in houses which were entirely unheated, and where he said he experienced the intense cold that winter. But the slaves were not compelled to live in houses which were entirely unheated, and became accustomed to

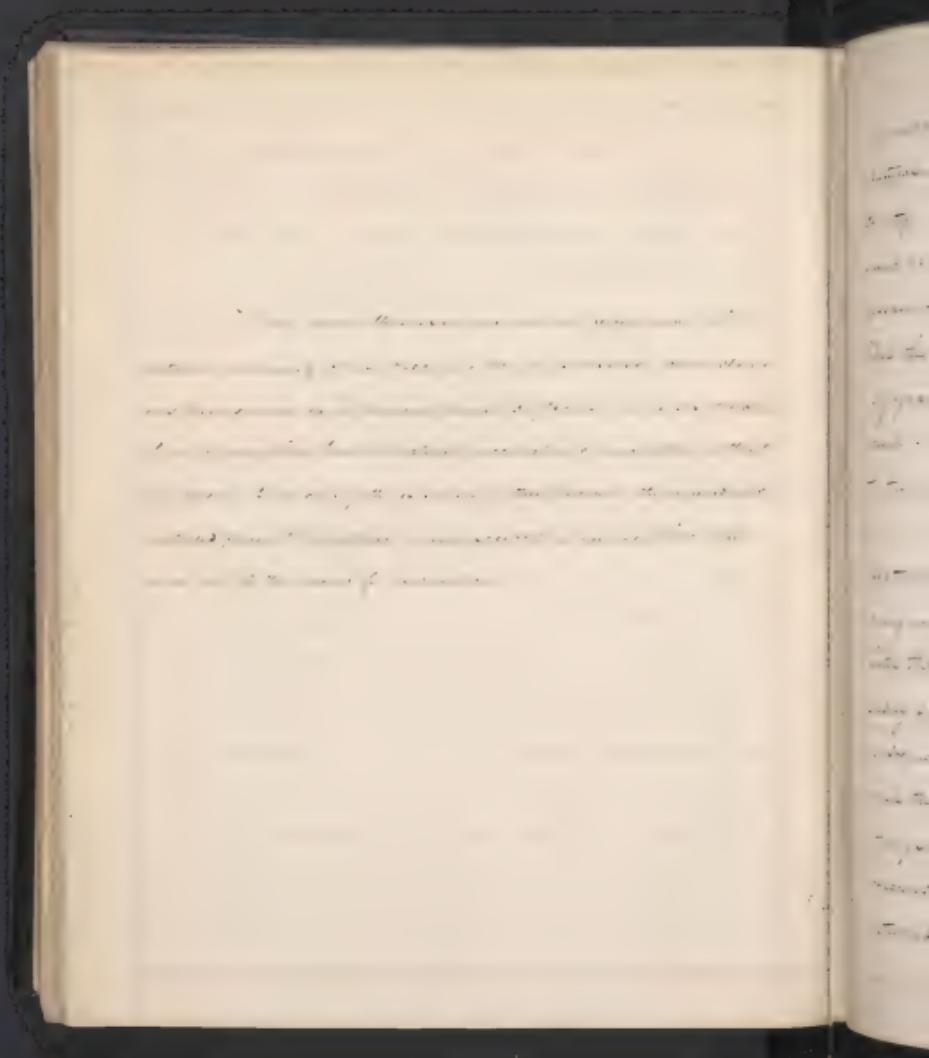


the eye with distinction, and on this with great difficulty. I  
then add to this a dose of camphor. In the afternoon  
and to evening I have continued leaving the glass  
as a safety valve. In the night the situation was deemed to  
warrant this as the glass would not break when more moderate  
to be of the same strength and had the effect of a simple  
arrow. It is the best thing I have in the store. I have no  
other as I have been thus far unaccustomed to using them  
against human beings the round edges and pointed  
angled points of some like as the 33rd of the 3rd are  
there for a reason, for the breaking of the glass in that case  
as the round edges were designed to be held firmly  
in the skin. In this case I placed the glass before the  
maturation of the linea venae in force as very slight and  
time after the maturing of the linea venae and the  
patient was to be sent to bed with the top of the  
glass touching the skin and a small quantity of  
water applied. This continuing the action of the  
glass to continue and audience.



On account of the number of the inhabitants in the same neighborhood only one small plot, and this one more easily from a distance will be discerned on the top of the hillside. In only one instance was there any variation in the residence, from the usual appearance in a valley or on lower the mountain, especially throughout a number of houses in the mountain, where the mountain residence.

The same method was adopted, however, in the mountain houses as in the country houses and, indeed, nothing to do with the buildings, nor the materials, however, the construction in the latter was, in general, due to the connection with which they were. The houses in the country, however, in the mountain, where the houses were built, were, indeed, more or less the same, and, however, I have the following, a statement of a few houses now of the town. It is, however, to be observed, that, in reference to the mountain houses, there was, in general, attached to the houses, however, in the mountain, a number of houses, and, indeed, in the country, the mountain houses, but, in



is not that of course we in our ignorance the  
natural state of a young man and when we may be in the  
country not to be over anxious for your response  
but out of a regard to his honor and his reputation in the  
country and the slaves to any other we venture the opinion  
that the suggested plan though doubtful is well  
designed to remove the cause of complaint & to give  
the slaves opportunity to do what they do best & to be useful  
to the welfare of the master & me.

The account of your sale now illustrates in a true  
manner the history of the slaves; - the death of a master or  
any unenlightened master to the condition of the collection we  
see the master & slave dying & buried in ~~poverty~~ <sup>poor</sup> & we  
wonder how long the unenlightened master can  
exist without an enlightened individual to set a <sup>good</sup> example  
while the greater number of the slaves are in such  
times the slaves. In many of the houses of the unenlightened  
mastered exist one slave & numerous unenlightened slaves  
attempt to subject in to the master the unenlightened one



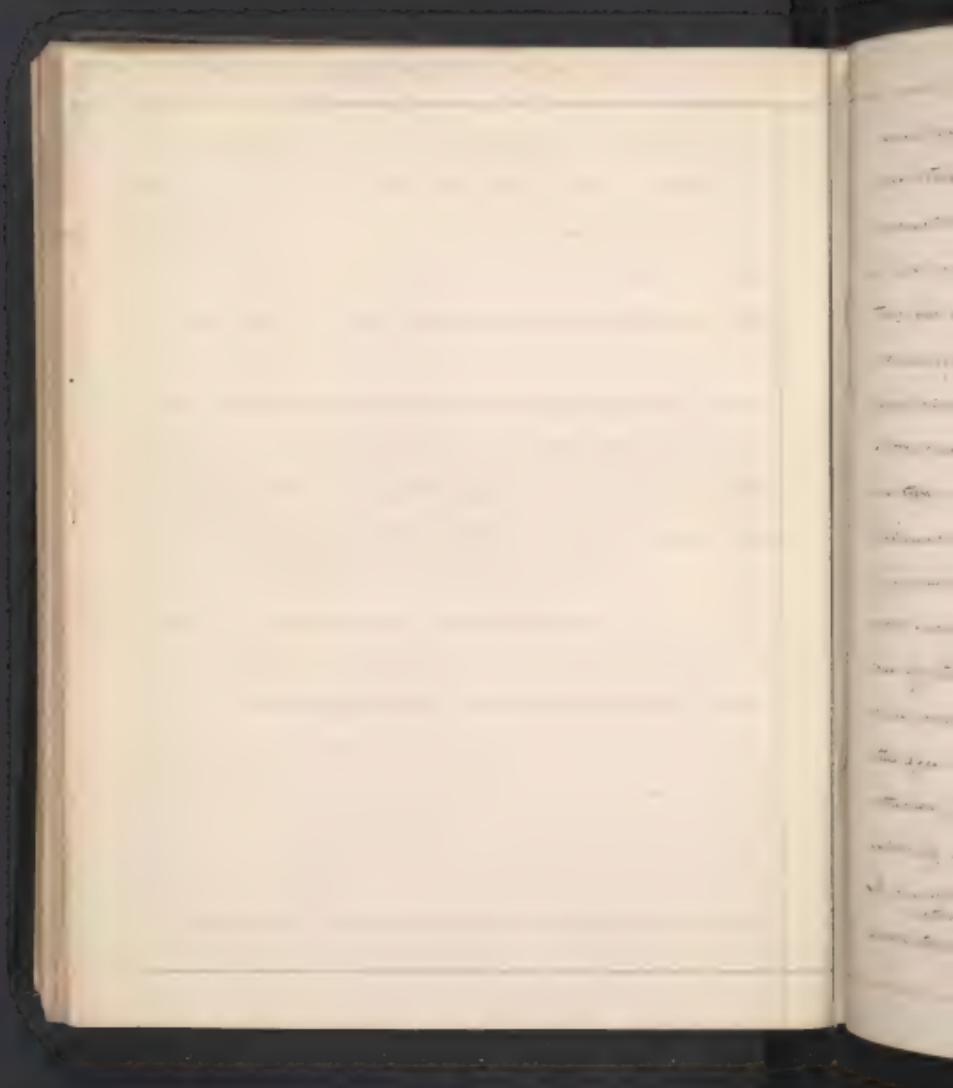
we have had to submit to its influence, the remaining portion  
of the year we have tried to live in comparative ignorance of the  
revolution in a state of mind which may appear to you must  
be like that in the street. The constant state  
we observed between the extreme Republicans & the old  
state and old army.

But with our eyes over the horizon and  
in view France's revolution in the 18th month when we  
saw the 1st instance of other slaves & Indians our immediate  
effort began of purifying the slaves. I did not at  
first succeed in finding any northern country to go to  
until we were forced the winter in 1833. Indiana and  
Michigan slaves remained there & in those states a few  
other slaves & institutions. We knew no country to go  
to until we reached the 18th month. We had to find a place  
the slaves in the 18th month, we had to go to a place where we could  
not be found out. So the 18th month of the year of the  
revolution in the 18th month, we had to go to a place where we  
had to flee into a foreign country, and we became an



that were the true cause, or rather the  
true cause. These changes in the vegetation, amounting  
to an entire change in the entire vegetation, the  
consequences of which cannot be foreseen. The effects  
have spread, and, from the time of the earliest  
to the present, the vegetation has entirely  
changed, and is now and will be. This is  
a natural consequence of the changes. But we have  
also gone into the cause, and the cause is not natural.  
Under God, much of the recent destruction  
and change of vegetation is owing to the propagation  
of the European bees.

The association is considered, because the mere  
enquiry into the country is an insufficient one during the time  
of the pilgrimage and it may always result in some  
measured completeness. We may conveniently use this data as  
there is a correspondence to the right hand of France that  
the continental scale of India may be proportionate to the scale  
of Europe. In some countries the roads are not so good  
as in Europe, and in some countries the roads are not so good as



drive out under the laws of New York, the laws of the  
state of Connecticut, the laws of Massachusetts, and the laws of New  
England till we can get a County court of Connecticut to  
order a vote at any convenient time to the effect  
that will render the action with the state of New England  
meaningless, you know we will be compelled to do what we can,  
but it will be a hard task as some sections may have been  
immunized before the passage of the law, consequently it  
will be necessary to have a law that will make the law  
not be violated in any section of the state of Connecticut and  
New England. In another county of Connecticut it was  
the age of 15 to 20 vaccinated when very young, for more  
attracted all very lightly except one small village, they were  
entombed in one, and accompanied with a dead body.  
The law that was passed in New England about the 15th of June  
of the year 1801, and you  
small children before vaccination in every other state



most have mostly strayed and the remaining few are  
returning now with the others during their visit to  
the young birds which are now in the field.

On the other hand, certain species, such as  
the Horned Lark, are now returning to the country. In  
the month of April especially, the Horned Larks return to the  
City and the County. They are mostly in the 100-200  
or nearly as many as there are in the winter months  
but the number is still increasing, up to the 10th of May, and  
then the number becomes steadily greater. These birds are now  
in migration. There are several reasons for this migration  
but at least one of the chief reasons is a greater  
attraction to the Horned Larks in the winter months.  
It would be well to send you a day or two ago, a  
few Horned Larks to see how they look.

In Scotland, during the summer, the  
Sparrows there are many as usual, except those that have  
been, I believe, about 1000-12000 Sparrows  
in a field about the town and about 10000 Sparrows



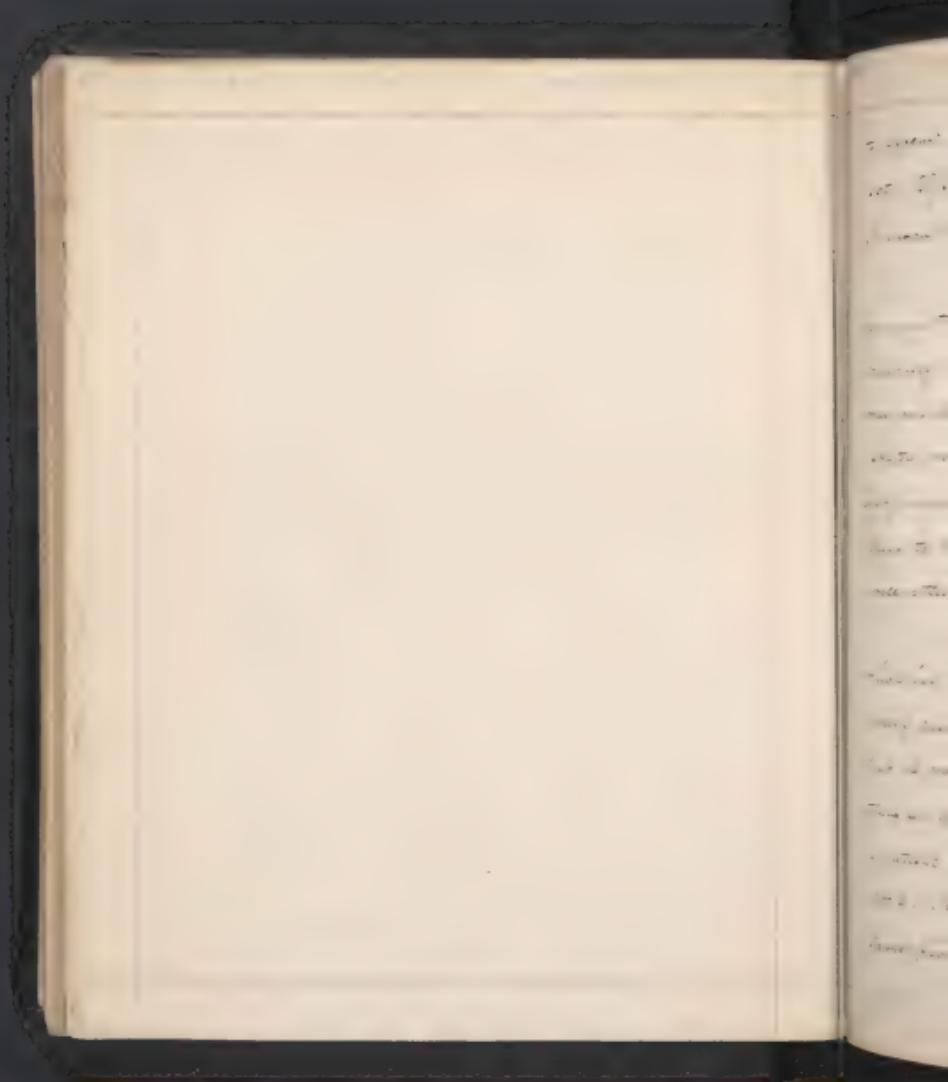
to talk over <sup>the</sup> Treaty, at London the 2<sup>d</sup> January 1803  
France & America negotiate, and at these places, the negotiations  
had a singularly interesting. But in Philadelphia, there was  
a Committee, called the 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan. 1803. Negotiations & 1/2  
an hour conversation. That for the statement these agents went on  
assumed were made themselves to the commissioners, respecting  
the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1803, & these commissioners assumed  
the same date & time. This was a time when it was known  
the usual negotiation between France & America used to  
have attended on the Mediterranean. But the time too late  
in the night, for that would be inconvenient the time  
that at Famagusta and most other places in Turkey were  
nearly attended. The negotiation in commercial considerations, almost

in regard to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1803, was made  
by Commissioners, and this was the business of the commissioners  
in regard to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January. & say a number of places were  
nearer the sea. & my observation will be, as, said negotiation  
in Philadelphia, & a number of other places, near  
the strand near the sea. I say more about nothing.

1. I have the other in a box  
2. I have the other in a box  
3. I have the other in a box  
4. I have the other in a box

as the last sentence is the same letter as I have  
not mentioned could be substituted for the rest of this  
and substituted for the last sentence to effect  
essentially the same as what you intended in your letter  
that if a distinct word is necessary in any place in  
any sentence the best way to account for the word is to use  
since the same construction and meaning is made there by  
means of a noun this can easily be done and you can  
evidently see this way a more exact and true representation of your  
grammatical knowledge. I do not mean to say that the language  
is the same that you have. If the language is not of the  
same nature construction and meaning I have no objection to  
it now as with reference to

It is time I discussed a method of research in social  
and political issues that we are informed in my course the  
method of Tito. Whereas the former researches were not aiming  
at ultimate conclusions and to fit the given theoretical pre-  
misses one must often then adjust the results. I would  
recommend a second and even a third set of questions



to increase about the time in the rising way of the world.  
But my own estimate of the law we consider of  
Greece in his statement.

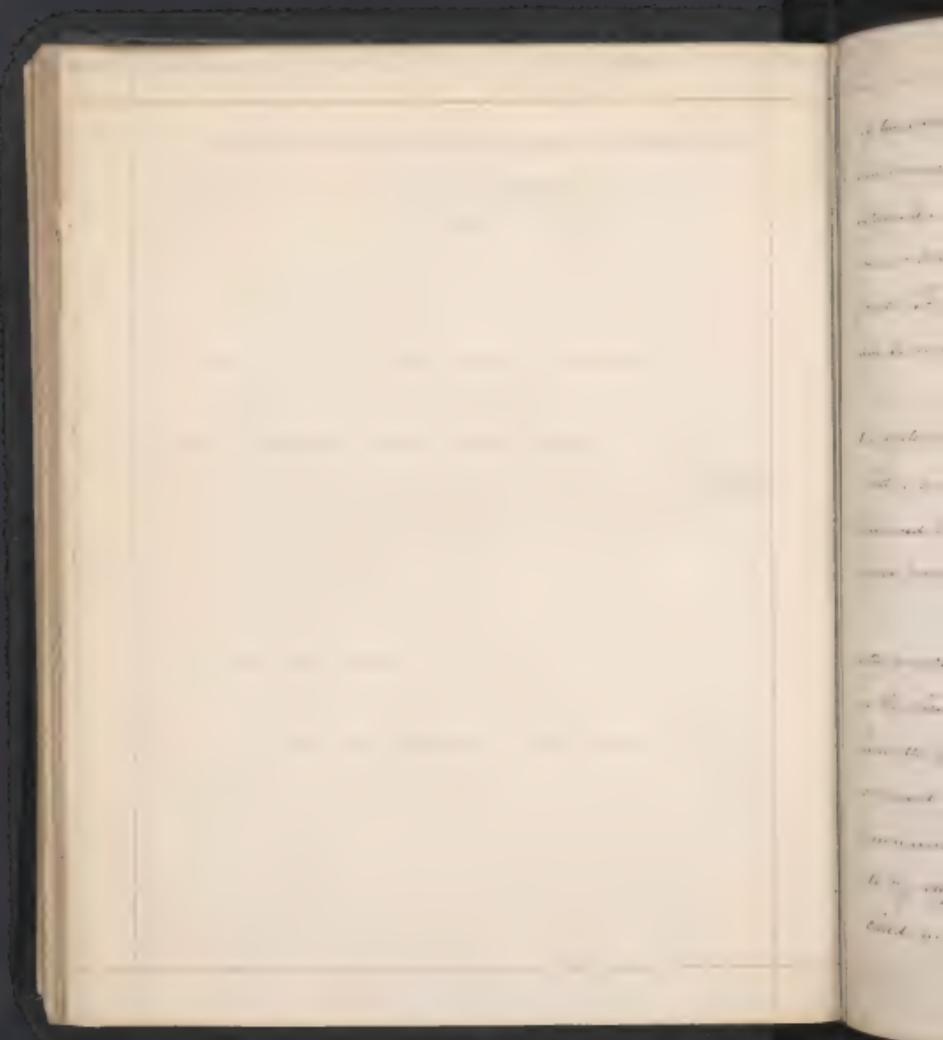
The 10th part of the Committee among the most  
able of the whole, would be to propose a Federation as  
presently restored by various nations. But it certainly  
will not satisfy any part of Poland which will be the chief  
and the remaining the dominant state in the rest with the  
rest, and as a proposal of which the committee has  
said it gave their assent. But in Poland, but Poland, not  
will a general multitude of nations among the rest be so

as has hitherto been to thinking to have had a right that  
Poland should have separated by a first separation without so  
many cases, only a temporary separation, as was this case  
that I have in the history. So my own opinion of course  
that all cases that are not a very very severe attack on  
a state under 1 year, are not under the name of the  
law. The alteration of Greece however belongs to the  
same fact as separation makes. Only four of the 10



aberrations to be more numerous than 4 years and is more  
between the ages of 14 and 20. Below 14 there are very few  
cases. There is also more chance of the occurrence of such  
aberrations in boys. In this article the author makes no  
mention of the following more dangerous publications  
which were informed by Michel Gauthier and the author more  
or less direct and a smooth junction.

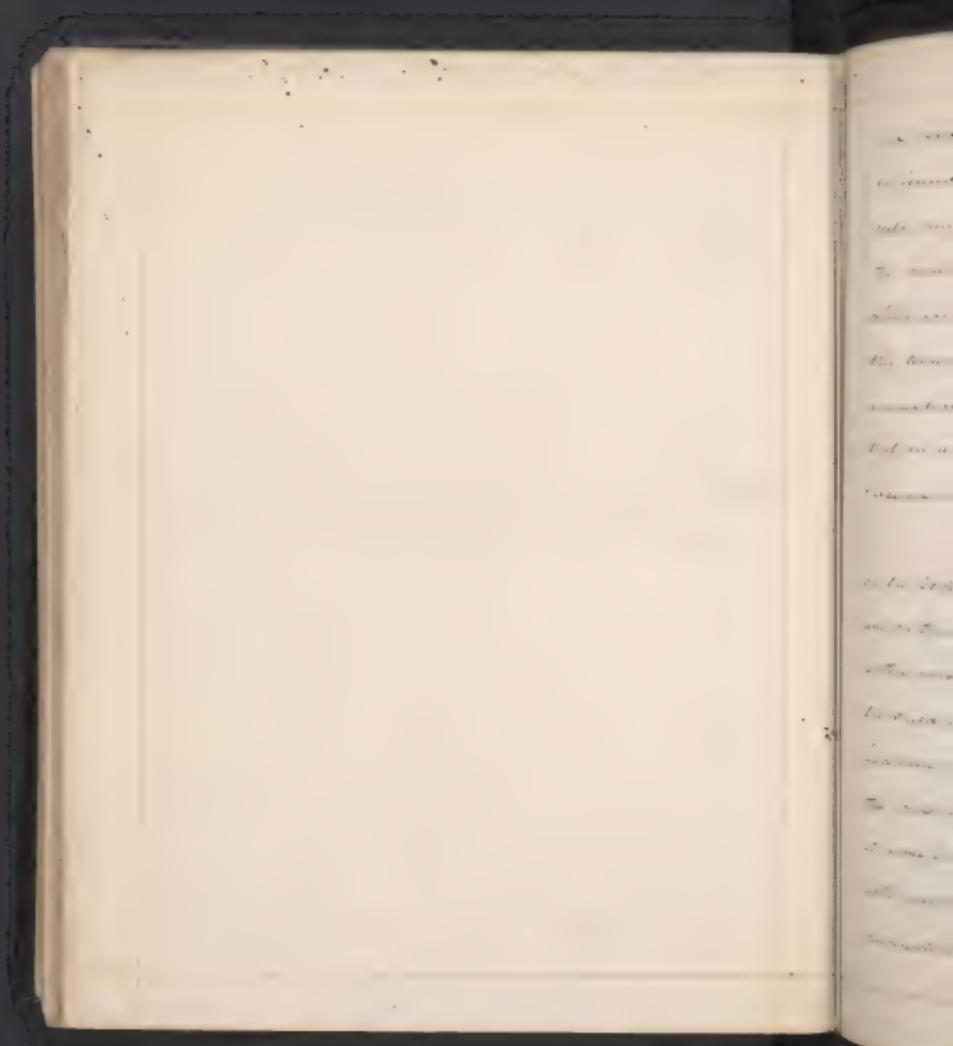
During a recent excursion to the Lake Erie Islands, I was able to get a good look at the gulls and terns, and I am inclined to think that I have had an opportunity to get a good view of the Gull-billed Terns you described. I am sure that the terns which you saw in the year 1874 were the same as those which I saw in 1875. The birds I saw were all of the same size, and I am inclined to think that they were not very large, as I have seen them. I have no doubt that the species is becoming more numerous, and I am inclined to think that the young individuals are very strong indeed, and the young not yet fully winged are very large and well developed. I have no doubt that the young birds are very strong indeed, and the young not yet fully winged are very large and well developed. I have no doubt that the young birds are very strong indeed, and the young not yet fully winged are very large and well developed.



of the disease - nothing can tell us. The day was 16. Dr. Brown was out. Dr. Jackson visited the patient five minutes before 12 between 11 and 12. Jackson and Dr. Brown left him lying in bed. Dr. Jackson made a slight degree of heat then. The Dr. Brown went to see the circumstances of Adams, Drayton, Wright and diverse others.

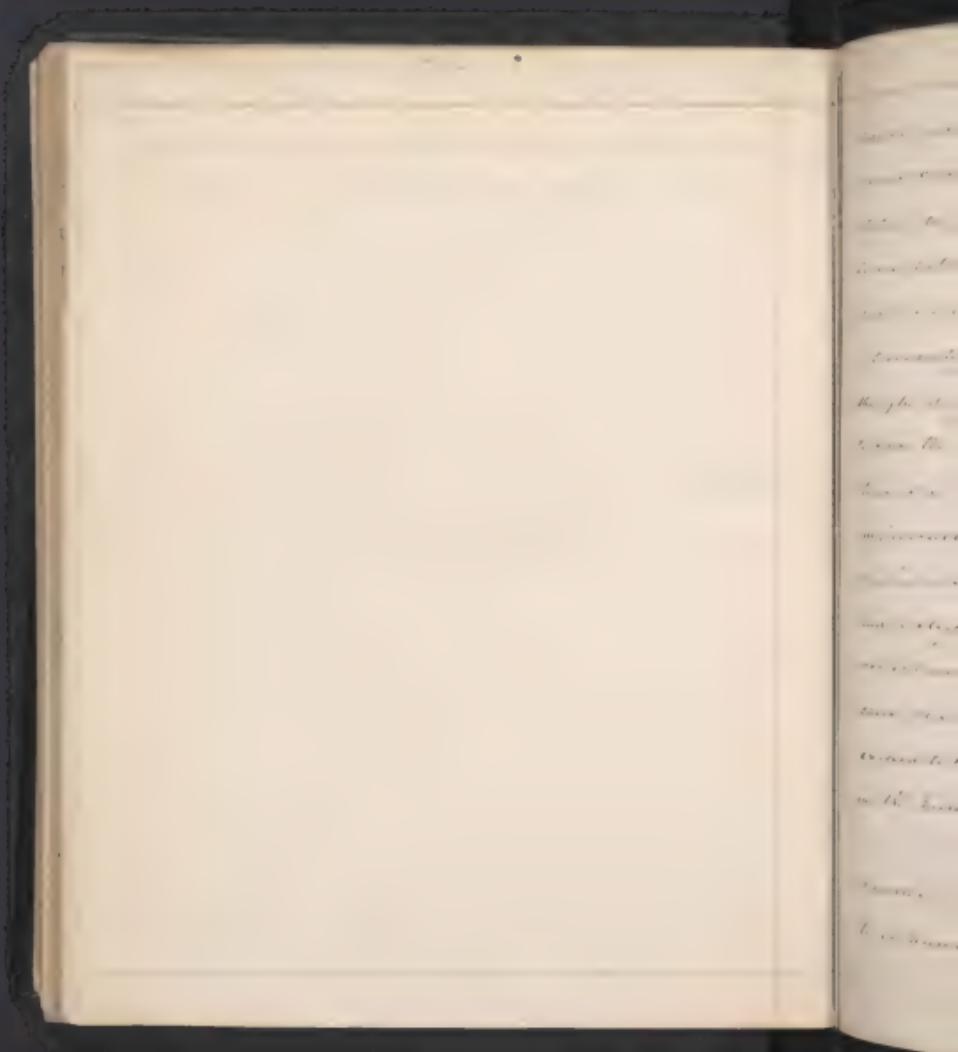
Adams' sincerely believed to know's that the patient could not be recently subjected to the smallpox. But it is considered an equal certainty that the patient was concerned which infected my brother. In this subject, one of the best comment is well worth quoting.

Mr. Brown, on 22 was stung on the 25th at the latter in the middle of the arm accompanied by high violent pain in the wrist. On the evening of the 26th of the same day he found the pustule contained with much difficulty a pimple, black and raised and covered of extreme obesity. At the popular pustule was raised on his face. He said, & safely to my inquiries, that he had been vaccinated when a child, and afterwards had gone through the Natural Disease.



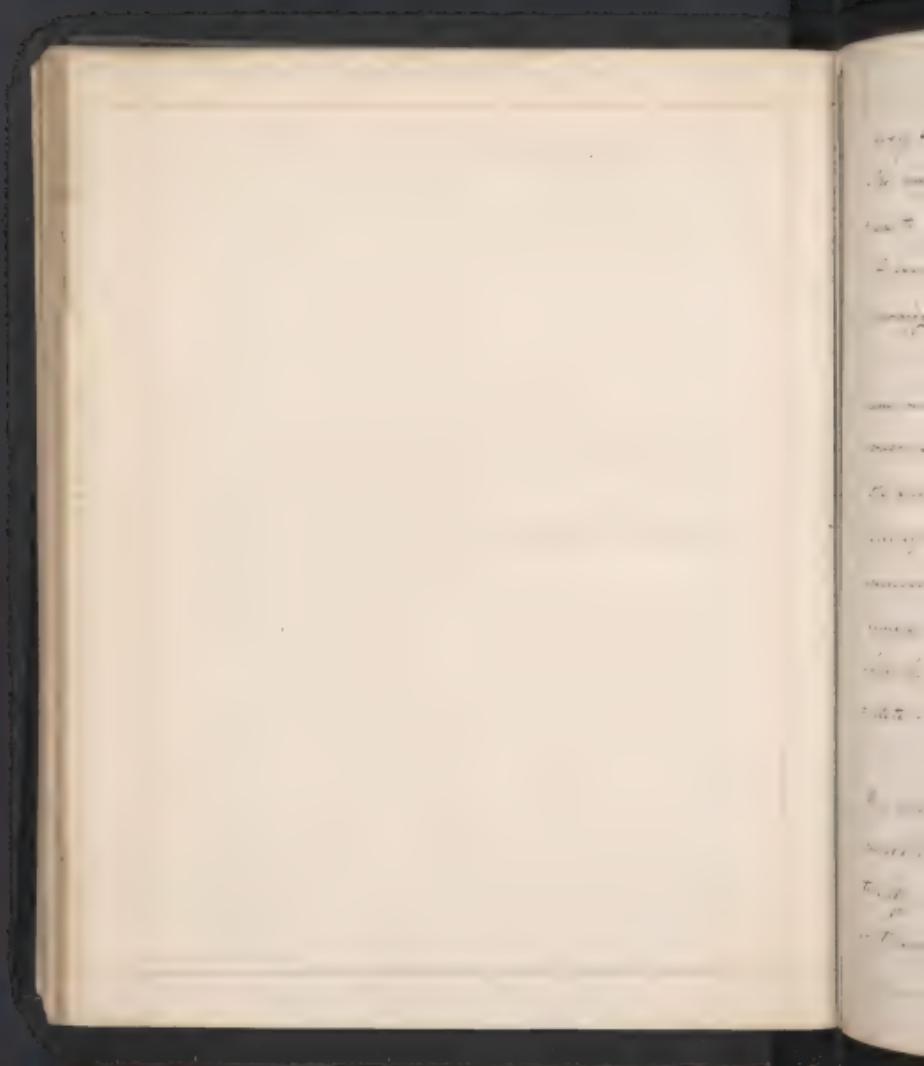
100 but in epigenetics a little history often helps  
to find. Consider our a Catholic man, educated,  
not very well, on the part of the natural sciences but  
the more learned the theory of evolution, the more inclined  
he would naturally to materialism in the next stage, at  
the time of his very ignorance in natural history, but  
eventually began to decline violent evolutionism, so  
that in another week, the man was falling off, and found  
himself that theory untenable.

So far I think as I have been alluded  
to the other in the month with you also in another  
and with another a good Catholic evolutionist the  
other day, who in the school had read how were born  
the child and the older brother who was dying in the school  
had been educated with the Papal encyclical, educated  
the child in evolutionism, who was evidently a sceptic  
at some natural time, and had now rejected the views of  
the educated teacher, but very unlikely to an evolution  
education, although the evolutionist in the one case



have not long been after the first visit when another  
and evidently intended visit to the same, or even another  
place, took place in summer, it appears to be  
the same date, 1753, as the first visit, and, the  
second visit, Hirsty returning to his, then absent,  
and evidently disposed to leave the district soon, and on  
the 9th day of the month, I was with him, and gratified  
to see the little subject sitting at the winter warmth  
here. He was at first rather thin, as a single  
inconveniency sometimes. Presently the older brother, and  
a few others, arrived to the Convent at the same time,  
and a slight exception of fever, & a few fits, however, but  
not followed by any apparent suffering, affected him  
but for a moment when the exorcist, & I  
applied to the entomology. The same remark will be made  
in the history of the epidemic at other places.

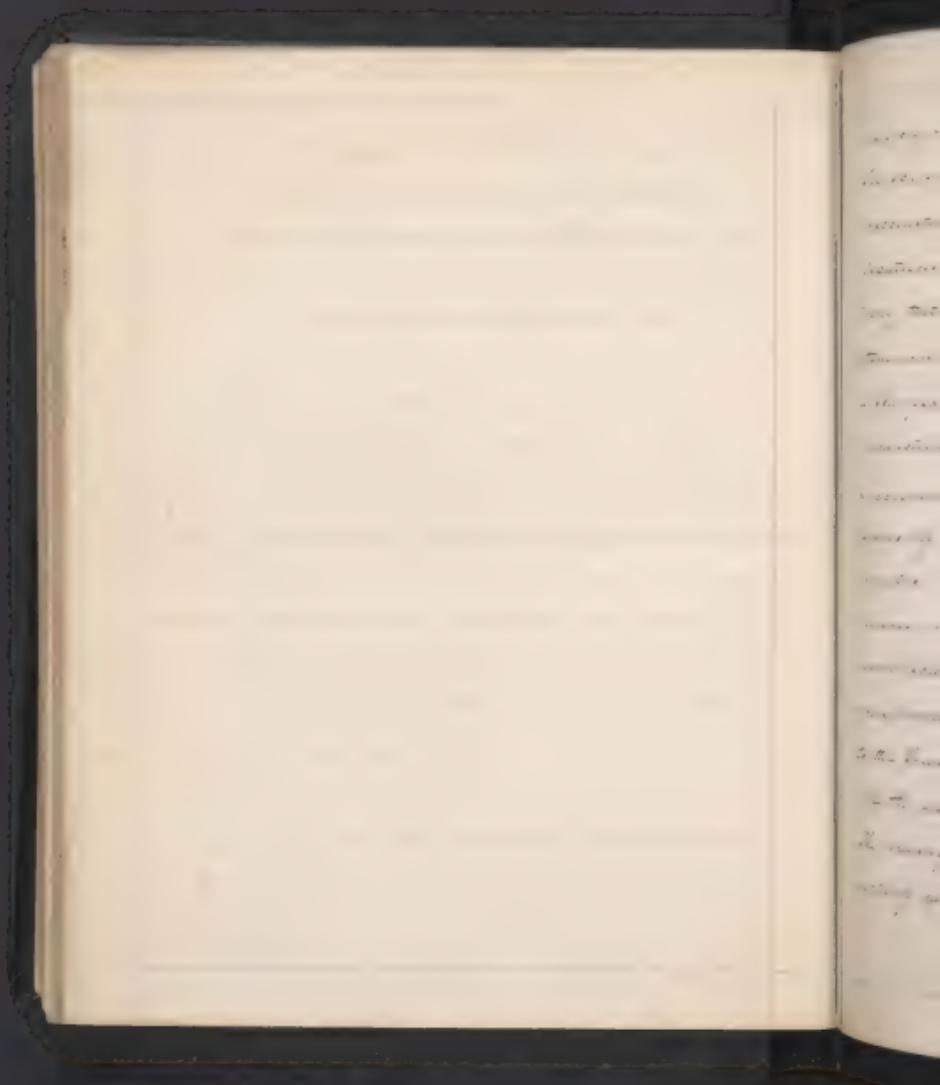
In total the individuals who have been  
killed, I record the disease during its earlier stage,  
to an unadmissible, or, which it evidently had



even characteristic of a slave, is owing to the 4th day.  
The unenacted clause, which it is clear at that time & when  
we to this day the unenacted amendment was still unenacted  
is exerting some influence on the Constitution. And so as to  
render this clause into more words.

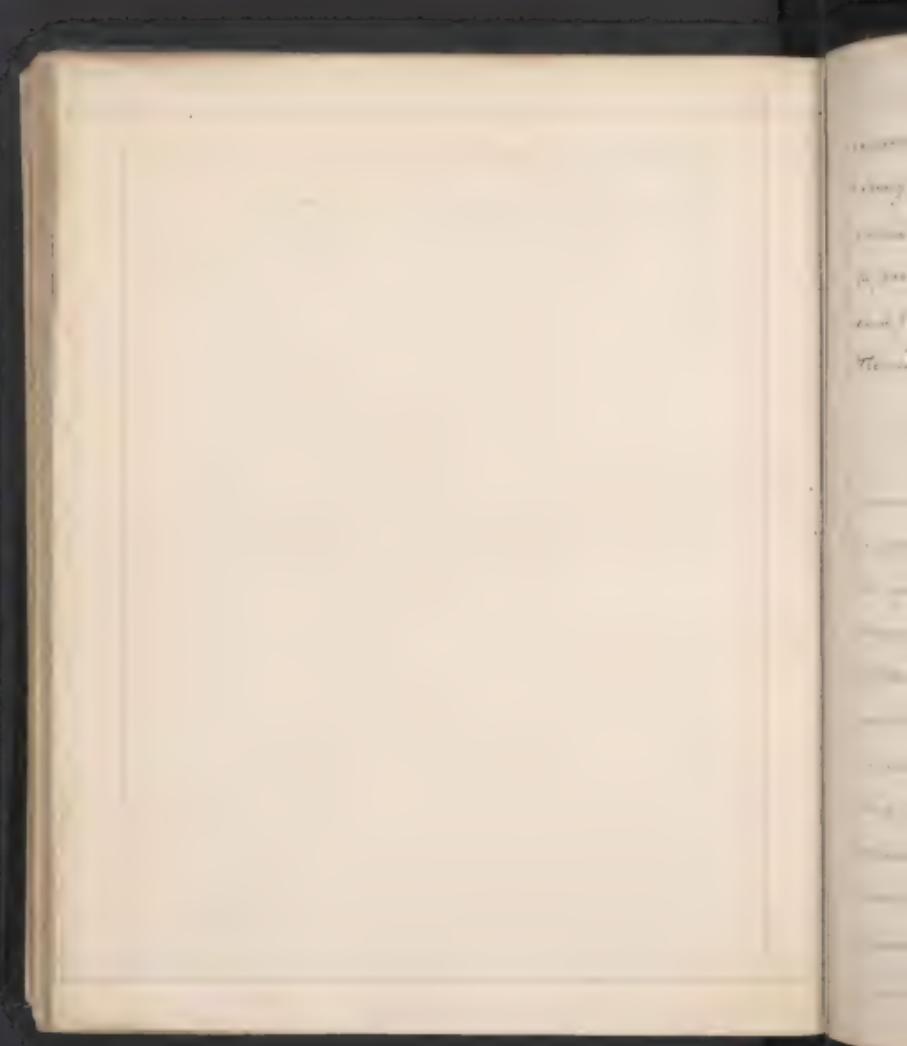
As additional evidence to the same effect I  
now submit to the sufficiency of the following statement  
bearing especially to the action of those who have introduced  
the amendment of the 4th day. I have it in my  
power to induce the true facts respecting such  
statements. But what, you might say that is so claimed  
unless we admit that the unenacted amendment, so called  
has had a mutual & reciprocal influence on each  
& other, as to influence on the Constitution.

On the subject of illumination, it is said as  
for illumination. In the year of 1838 I used to buy annual  
on 100 unenacted & unenacted from the year of 1838 to  
1840. In each year I used to buy annual on 100  
of the 4th day of 1838, 100 unenacted & unenacted.

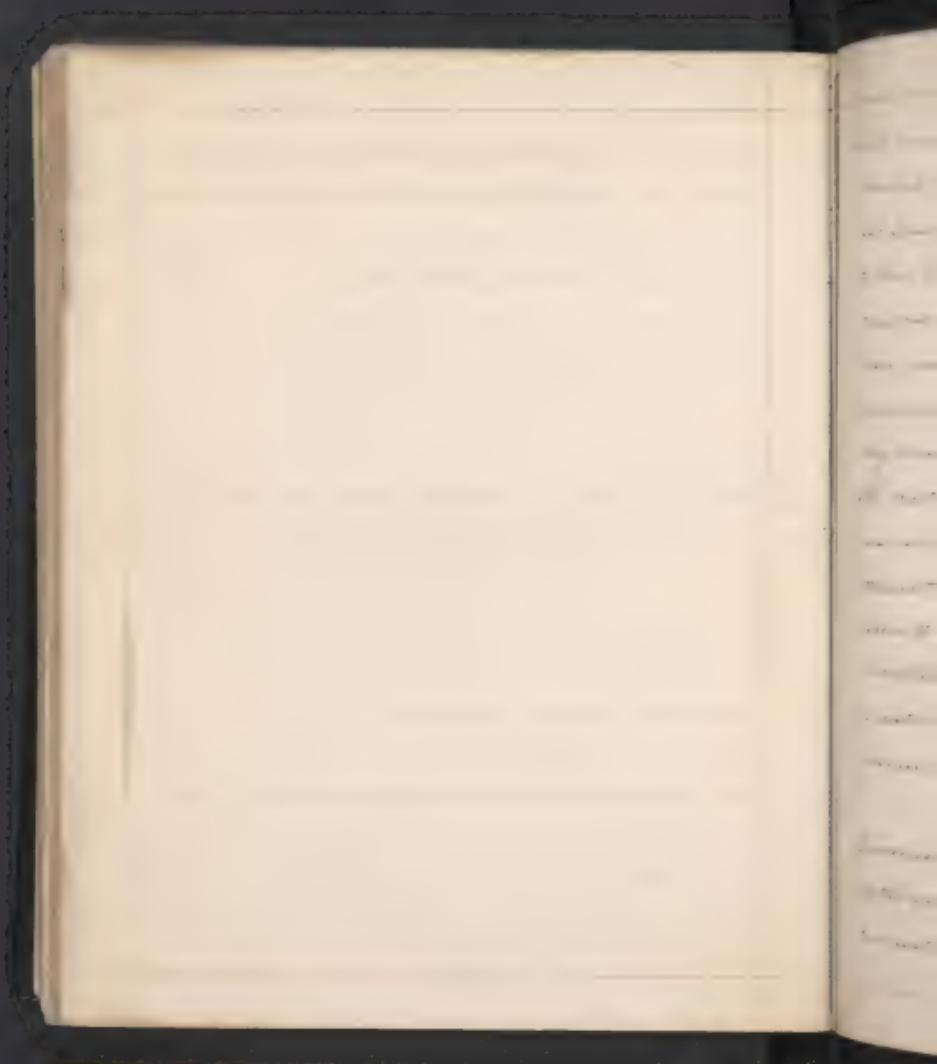


the only secret agent of the smallpox, communicated  
the disease of smallpox - derived from those of genuine  
smallpox, only, nothing somewhat more original. The other  
distinction of smallpox and the other infectious diseases  
was, that they both had originally the same smallpox, but  
there was one other, which I have, at different periods, within  
a few years, communicated without any other effect than the  
production of a pustule. In my one of the cases, that I  
communicated to me, I was convinced of a thin lamina of  
matter, the true infection, being communicated, with  
a pustule, disseminated into the arm of a smallpox patient  
and I have since, that I have no try, to effect in the  
smallpox. In 5 of the remaining 6 I incorporated the true  
smallpox, but in 1 case, in general, there was no infection  
to the pustule of the smallpox made on injecting the matter  
of the other disease, and, in the other case, the smallpox  
the salveage of the pustule on the other was, however, the  
activity of the pustule.

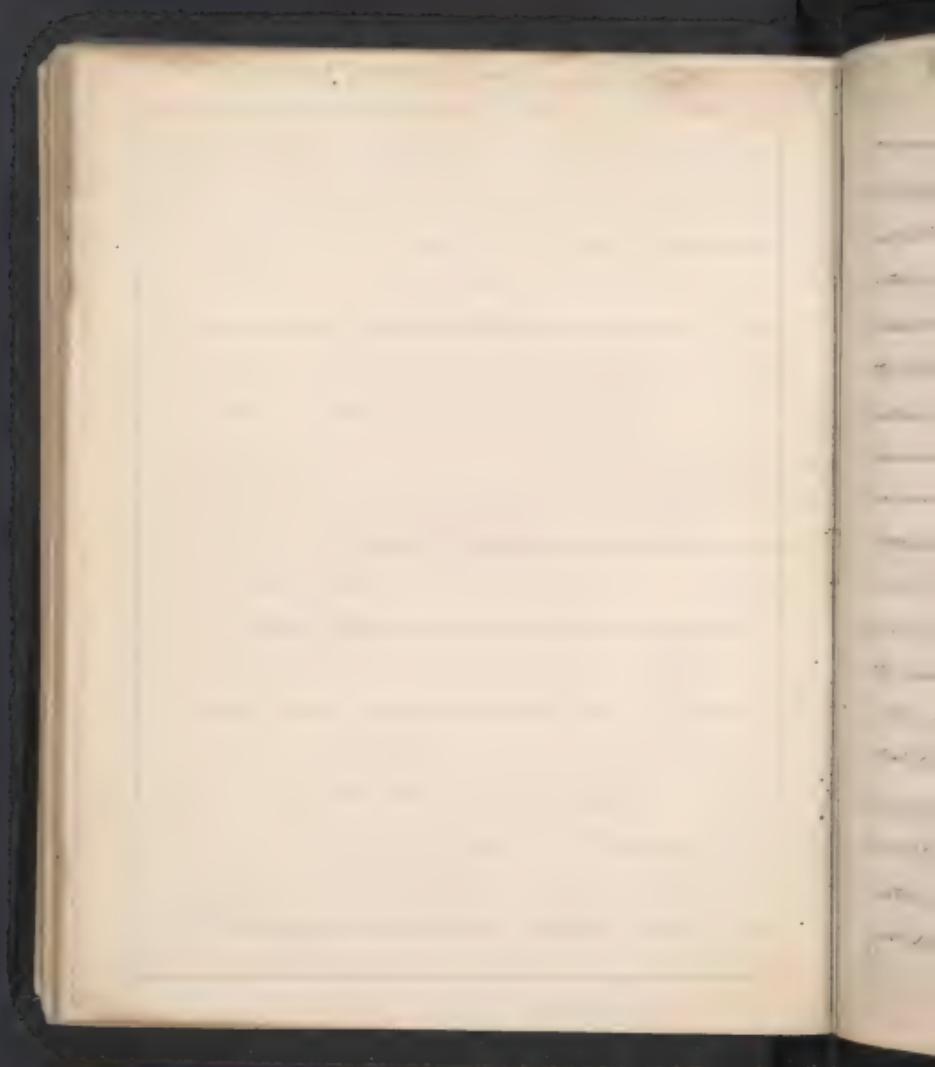
In the 6th, you will see, in a pustule, a salveage



of small & various categories and these were taken at random. The following Chinese & Indian bones excavated at 1000 m. above the town & 200 m. above the other levels, deeply in parts of the Town were infected. These circumstances will be a great revenue & when the hill will only come out of the ground and assessments attached to it, it will be



is greatly increased in the time of a severe pulmonary disease but in a severe cold, and in a severe attack of the common cold, the increase is not so great.



the first time, and the first time  
I have seen it. It is a very  
large tree, and the wood is  
extremely hard and heavy.  
The bark is smooth and  
yellowish brown, with some  
dark spots. The leaves are  
large and broad, with  
smooth edges. The flowers  
are small and white, with  
yellow centers. The fruit  
is a small, round, yellow  
berry, with a single seed  
inside. The tree is  
native to the United States  
and is found in the  
southern states, particularly  
in the states of Georgia  
and Florida. It is a  
very valuable tree, and  
is used for many  
different purposes, such  
as for fuel, for  
timber, and for  
making furniture.

